

GERMANS SWEEP THROUGH BELGIUM TOWARD SEDAN

KAISER WILL
FIGHT JAPAN
REPORT SAYS

To Resist to End Effort
To Take Kiaochow
In the Far East.

CHINA DEALS SELF IN

Proposes U. S. Be Made In-
termediary for Recession.
Wilson Is Shy.

Special Cable to Washington Herald.
London, Aug. 20.—Apparently authentic information that Kaiser Wilhelm has ordered that Japan's attempts to oust Germany from her China concessions shall be resisted to the last was received in official circles here late today.

An official dispatch from Berlin via Rotterdam says that Germany has rejected the Japanese ultimatum demanding the surrender of Kiaochow to China.

A Copenhagen dispatch states that the Japanese ambassador to Germany has left Berlin.

It was officially announced in London this afternoon that Premier Okuma, of Japan, has reiterated to the powers his assurance that Japan will not take any action to cause them uneasiness regarding their own possessions in the Far East.

Want U. S. as intermediary.

Peking, Aug. 20.—The Chinese government today inquired of the American Minister what attitude the United States would take if Germany should cede to it the territory of Kiaochow, to be immediately re-occupied by China.

The inquiry was understood to be based on the information from Germany that such a course would solve the problem which has been created by the Japanese ultimatum.

The Chinese government is determined to remain passive and to refrain from taking part in hostilities. This has been made plain to Washington. It will not take any action which might embroil itself, therefore it is probable that the question of making the United States an intermediary will be passed upon first by Japan or Great Britain before there is final action.

Wilson Shy of Plan.

That Germany hopes to give up Kiaochow with the least humiliation to herself by transferring the territory back to China, through the medium of the United States, was indicated by reports received here last night.

There is good reason to believe that China, on behalf of the German government, has inquired of the United States what would be the attitude of this government toward a proposal that it serve as the intermediary for China in the proposed transfer to China. It is understood that the proposal is for Germany to make over her rights in Kiaochow to the United States, the latter government thereupon to cancel it for the benefit of China.

It was indicated last night that the United States government will not consent to being made a party to such an arrangement unless both England and Japan join in an invitation to this government in support of the German-Chinese proposal. The administration is determined not to permit itself to be involved in the Far Eastern crisis in any way which is not consistent with the utmost frankness and friendliness with all the powers concerned.

Doubt Japan's Sincerity.

Since the Japanese ultimatum to Germany it has been repeatedly suggested that Germany would, while accepting the inevitable necessity of giving up Kiaochow, endeavor to make her withdrawal embarrassing to Japan. It is known that the proposal that Germany might give Kiaochow directly to China, instead of delivering it to Japan as demanded, has caused some uneasiness in Tokyo. The German view of the ultimatum is that Japan is acting for selfish purposes, and that she is not wholly sincere in her statement that she is acting with a view to the "eventual restoration" of Kiaochow to China.

It has been authoritatively indicated

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5000 Mounts Lake Park and Return
Baltimore & Ohio Aug. 17 to 26 valid
for return until Aug. 31.—Adv.

SHOCK KILLS
POPE'S SISTER

Grief Over Death of Brother
Ends Life of Anna
Sarto.

TO CALL CONCLAVE SOON
Prelates Rush to Rome from All Over
the World—American
Cardinal Sails.

Special Cable to Washington Herald.
Rome, Aug. 20.—Anna Sarto, sister of the late Pope Pius X, died tonight in the Vatican as the result of shock, caused by the death of her brother.

Despite the war in Europe, it is hoped in official circles of the Vatican, that the hostilities, gigantic as they are, will not interfere with the holding of the conclave for the election of a successor to the late Pope Pius X.

The Sacred College will be convened as soon as possible, and already its members throughout the world are being summoned to Rome for the highest official function of the Roman Catholic Church.

Governments of the European countries now at war will be asked to give safe voyages to the cardinals who will come here to take part in choosing the next Pope.

The successor to Pope Pius X centers in the names of Cardinal Merry Del Val, Cardinal Diomedeo Falconio, the former papal delegate to the United States; Cardinal Farata, one of the most successful nuncios in the diplomatic service of the church, and Cardinal Jerome Gotti, the active prefect of the propaganda.

May Select Foreigner.
Although there is a tradition that the Pope must be an Italian, the belief was expressed today that the conclave of cardinals might select the next sovereign pontiff from among the foreign cardinals. In this connection the name of Cardinal William Van Rossum, of the Archdiocese of Utrecht, the Netherlands, was mentioned.

The conclave, when it takes place, will be of peculiar interest to the United States, for it will be the first time that that country will be represented at a papal election by three members of the Sacred College—Cardinals John Farley, of New York; James Gibbons, of Baltimore, and William H. O'Connell, of Boston. Cardinal Farley, who is in Switzerland, already has been summoned to Rome.

All Europe Mourns.

Throughout Europe, and the rest of the world where the Christian faith prevails, requiem masses were celebrated today for the late Pope Pius X. In Rome the papal colors were at half mast, the churches were crowded and silent, reverent throngs filled the streets about the Vatican. In the war-torn countries of Central and Northern Europe prayers were said in cathedrals that lay within sound of the bombardment of artillery.

From the lowest to the highest, in the ranks of Roman Catholics in Rome, signs of deep grief were apparent today. The government, in spite of the hostile feeling which is supposed to exist between the state and the church, opened every possible avenue of assistance to the Vatican.

Messages expressing the grief of prelates and congregations poured in from all parts of the world. Countless cablegrams came from the United States, to which country the late pontiff had particularly endeared himself.

Pontiff's Body Moved.

While bells tolled and mighty congregations in the churches and cathedrals of Rome poured out their grief in prayer, the body of Pope Pius X was removed today from the death chamber to the Sixtine Chapel. But before this ceremony took place rites of the deepest solemnity and impressiveness occurred in the presence of high prelates who had foregathered at the Vatican.

First came the official recognition of death. The cardinal, attired in robes of crimson with violet collar, as a sign of mourning, entered the chamber where the body of the pontiff lay. From the placid countenance was drawn the white veil which had rested there as a covering. Then the camerlingo, taking the aspersorium in his hand, sprinkled the still form with holy water while he softly intoned the name:

"Giuseppe Sarto."

Three times the camerlingo repeated the family name of the pontiff, each time raising his voice to a higher key. Then the camerlingo turned to the sad countenances about him, solemnly repeating the words:

"Papa Vere Mortuus est." ("The Pope is really dead.")

In voices vibrating with deep emotion

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5200 to Atlantic City and Return 5200.

Sunday, Aug. 22, Baltimore and Ohio

leaving Washington 7:15 a. m. and At-

lantic City 6:00 p. m. Free transfer in

Philadelphia included. Grand opportunity

to visit America's greatest sea-

shore resort. Children half fare.—Adv.

BIG GERMAN
ARMY MOVES
ON ANTWERP

Kaiser's Right Wing Near
Temporary Belgian
Capital.

HALTS FRENCH ADVANCE

Muelhausen Again Under Tri-
color, but Teutons Take
Ville, Important Town.

Special Cable to Washington Herald.
Paris, Aug. 20.—The right wing of the German line of advance has succeeded in pressing well into the country to the northeast of Antwerp in the general movement to accomplish the investment of Antwerp. Prussian patrols have been sighted north of Turnhout, which is twenty-five miles east and north of the temporary Belgian capital, and near the Dutch frontier.

German artillery, cavalry, and infantry forming the right of the line of advance have made noticeable progress in this direction also.

A corresponding movement of the allies is reported. An important operation in this direction is admitted officially. The British forces are being driven forward in forced marches to assume their positions in relation to those of the French, who already are at the stations assigned them in the general plan of defense.

Allies in Good Position.

In spite of the reports of German aggression to the north, French army experts declare that the military position of the Teutons at this moment is critical. These tacticians assert that the allies are in excellent position to engage the invading force.

The importance of these operations is indicated by the official intimation that from now on the movements of the allied troops will be concealed strictly and the censorship made doubly rigorous. Determined resistance by German troops has checked the advance of the French right wing into Alsace and Lorraine. The war office admitted today that the town of Ville had been recaptured by the Germans, who have thrown up fortifications before the French invaders.

Try to Minimize Defeat.

Though the war office last week announced that the capture of Ville was important, an attempt was made today to minimize its value.

French aerial scouts co-operating with the troops that invaded Alsace and Lorraine reported today that between Metz and Strasbourg strong fortifications have been erected and heavy artillery placed to sweep the open spots.

The fortifications form an angle with the point toward the north, the evident purpose of the Germans being to set a trap in which the French would be caught if they enter it without protecting their line carefully from sorties by the garrisons of Metz and Strasbourg.

The French invaders now lie in the form of a segment of a circle, with one end at Morhingen, a few miles from Metz in Lorraine, and the other end near Strasbourg, in Alsace.

Muelhausen is Recaptured.

The plan of campaign apparently is to invest both these strongholds before advancing much farther. The outcome of the battle in Belgium, too, will determine in large measure the future campaign in Alsace-Lorraine. If the allies are defeated, part of the soldiers now forming the French right wing will be needed for the defense of Paris.

Details of the recent invasion of Meurthe-et-Moselle by German troops were learned at the war office today. It was much more serious than hitherto has been supposed. The Germans crossed the frontier at Clercy and managed to hold a position southeast of Nancy until Tuesday, when they were defeated.

The capture of Muelhausen by French troops was announced by the war office today. The French troops who recently took this important town in Alsace-Lorraine later withdrew when attacked by the Germans, and took up a more advantageous position. Fighting has been going on for several days, but late Wednesday the Germans were compelled to retreat, and the French again occupied the town.

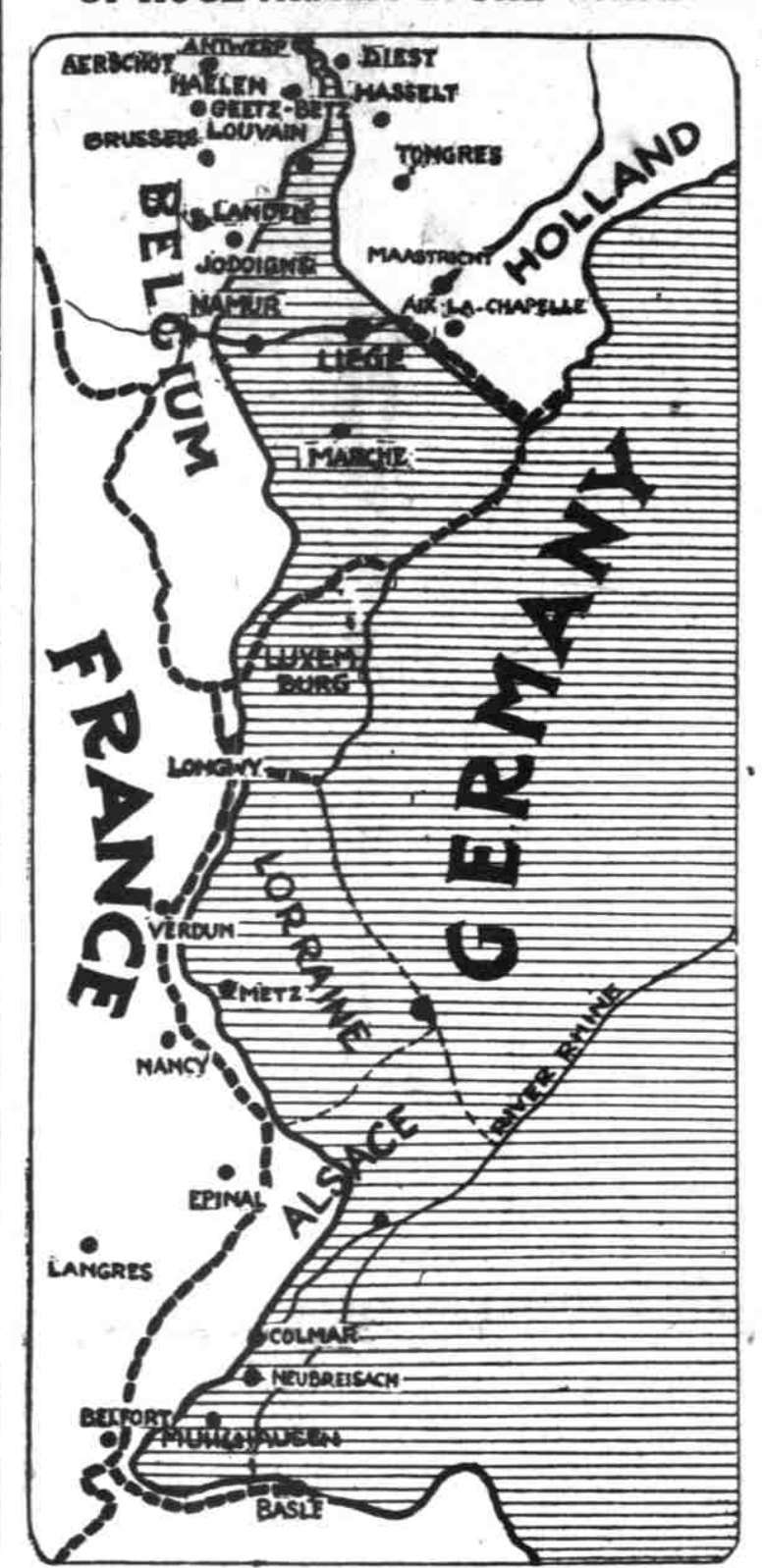
Italian Cabinet Favors

War, Says Rome Report

Paris, Aug. 20.—The Eclair prints the following dispatch from Rome:

"A majority of the cabinet favors intervention in the present conflict. The principal obstacle to Italy's participation in the war on the side of the Triple Entente comes from King Victor Emmanuel, who fears violent agitation on the part of the revolutionary socialists."

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MAP SHOWING LATEST ALIGNMENT
OF HUGE ARMIES IN THE WAR ZONE

The German sweep through Belgium is indicated as are the French successes in Alsace. German occupation is shown by the shaded portions of the map.

RISK FOR U. S. IN
SHIPS TO EUROPE

Government-owned Vessels
Cannot Carry Contraband
to Belligerents.

TO PURCHASE 20 VESSELS

Bill Appropriating \$25,000,000 for
Merchant Marine to Be Reported
in House Monday.

The administration's proposal to have the government invest \$25,000,000 in vessels to help carry American grain and manufactures in the over-seas trade was not received as enthusiastically yesterday as it was Wednesday. The fact is beginning to become apparent that this government cannot undertake to carry contraband of war, such as grain, to any of the belligerent nations, and that the vessels, if bought by the United States, will have to be used chiefly in trade between this country, neutral European nations and South America.

The principal reason for the proposed undertaking by the government is to relieve the glut at the grain ports, but to what extent this can be accomplished if the United States refrains from attempting to transport wheat to belligerent nations, is not apparent.

Fate in Senate Doubtful.
Leaders in Congress also were inclined yesterday to argue that private capital ought to go ahead and acquire vessels, now that the government will assume the war risk.

Notwithstanding these objections the administration's bill will be reported and it probably will pass the House. The fate of the measure in the Senate is, however, open to conjecture.

A rough draft of the bill was yesterday placed in the hands of Representative Alexander, chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee. It came from officials of the Treasury Department. It is understood that the bill is to be amended in some particulars. Mr. Alexander said last night that the bill may be introduced today, but that the chances

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PAY FORTUNES
TO COME HOME

Passengers on La France Go
as High as \$1,000 for
Passage.

HAVE HARD TRIP ACROSS

Holders of First-class Tickets Shunted
to Steerage—1,374 Refu-
gees Arrive.

New York, Aug. 20.—La France, of the French Line, from Havre with 1,374 American refugees from the war zone of Europe, reached here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. An immense crowd of friends and relatives was on the dock to meet the returning voyagers, and scenes of hysteria attended the debarkation of passengers.

Passengers declared that they were compelled to pay as high as \$1,000 for first cabin transportation. It also was charged that persons who had engaged first class accommodations were pushed back into the second and third cabin. The passengers were for the most part minus luggage.

The La France had 534 first, 384 second cabin, and 44 steerage passengers, the latter including many persons of wealth and refinement. For thirty-six hours in midocean La France steamed along at top speed, listed at an angle of 30 degrees because of the shifting of the coal. The slanting decks afforded poor foothold in the heavy seas, and many passengers were injured by falls. One woman and two men sustained broken arms, and a man passenger narrowly escaped a fracture of the skull.

On Board Eighteen Days.

Many of the passengers were on board the La France from eleven to eighteen days, and finally arranged to pay the company \$2 a day while in port merely for meals. All the passengers told the now familiar story of the inconvenience attending the mobilization of troops in France and Germany. Mrs. A. W. Howe, a sister of President Wilson, and her daughter and granddaughter were among the passengers.

"We were at Dieppe when the eruption of soldiers came and the troop trains began to roll," said Mrs. Howe. "Through the courtesy of the American Ambassador, we were able to get an automobile. We motored from Paris to Havre, and were stopped every fifteen minutes."

"All France seemed to be on the march. As he went along the road a drummer would sound the roll ahead of us, and almost immediately men would pour from the hedges and from lanes and by-ways and follow the drum. We witnessed pathetic scenes of parting in every village, but the spirit of the French was high."

Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith said the orders for mobilization were out on July 31, and within thirty minutes railroads stopped passenger traffic.

"The passengers and baggage at every station were turned out wherever they happened to be."

"I saw the landing of 20,000 British troops at Brest and was astonished at the rapidity with which they landed and others said that although they were hampered in travel and were unable to cable to friends they were treated with every courtesy."

Money was tight for a while because as soon as the order for mobilization was received paper money was put into circulation.

German Cruiser Enters
Canadian Port; Coals;
Takes Gold from Banks

Special Cable to Washington Herald.
Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 20.—Grand Trunk Pacific officials received a report late this afternoon that the German cruiser Nurnberg entered the harbor of Prince Rupert, B. C., filled her bunkers with coal from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's supply, took all the gold in the banks there, and quietly sailed away.

A wireless message has been received at Vancouver ordering the Rainbow and one of the submarines to Prince Rupert.

A Bas German Names
For Paris Streets!

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Aug. 20.—According to a Paris dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company, the council of ministers at the French capital has approved the proposal to rename the Rue d'Allemagne as the Rue de Jean Jaures, and the Rue de Berlin as the Rue de Liege.

The French minister of finance has announced that in order to expedite business the Bank of France will discount commercial bills as extensively as possible.

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GERMANS DRIVE ALLIES
BEFORE THEM IN SWIFT
MARCH TO FRENCH SOIL

Belgians Hnrriedly Retreat to Antwerp Where They
Will Make Their Last Stand, and Kaiser's
Forces Rush Ahead Into Colossal En-
gagement With French and British.

INVADERS MOVE ON TOWARD SEDAN;
BATTLE MAY BE FOUGHT AT WATERLOO

Paris, Aug. 21 (5 a. m.)—A strong force of German cavalry has occupied Brussels. Official announcement to this effect has just been made.

Strong German columns are following up the cavalry. The Belgian forces have fallen back upon Antwerp without engaging the occupying forces. To the announcement of the fall of Brussels, the official statement added the following regarding operations in Alsace-Lorraine:

"Our troops have met with brilliant success in Alsace, especially between Muelhausen and Altkirch. The Germans retreating on the Rhine left in our hands many prisoners and twenty-four guns, six of which were captured after a sharp struggle with our infantry."

"In Lorraine the day was less fortunate for us. Our advance troops found themselves faced by an exceptionally strong position. They were forced by a counter attack to fall back on the Seille along the canal from the Marne to the Rhine."

BY W. ORTON TEWSON.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

Special Dispatch to The Washington Herald.

London, Aug. 20.—Official dispatches from the French war department concede that the German forces in great strength today crossed the Dyle River, on which Louvain stands, on the north, and reached Neufchateau, twenty-five miles east, northeast of Sedan, in France.

The fighting was very active all day along this entire battle line, which is seventy-five miles in length. Louvain is only fourteen miles east by north of Brussels. The Belgian army abandoned Louvain to the Germans after making a terrific resistance. The Belgians were entrenched there and inflicted heavy losses on the German troops advancing across the open country.

But the Germans have now taken Diest, Tielmont, Jodoigne, Ramilli, Eghezee, Gembloux, Wavre—and finally Louvain, the nearest town on the road to Brussels.

German Advance Swift.

In short the massiveness and swiftness of the first great German advance once started, was all that could be expected from the German army. We cannot speak more definitely. If there was any doubt about the situation before there is none now.

It is the big thing at last, as every one must recognize. All that has yet happened in the war is child's play in comparison with the colossal shock that is now impending in Northern Belgium and along the Meuse River.

Sheer hammer and anvil fighting must settle it now.

Chance Their Plans.

The Germans for the last two days have been feeling relative passiveness as far as the bulk of their fighting strength along the Meuse was concerned. Meanwhile they were evidently changing their plans and the disposition of their troops so that the general advance might be made with suddenness and sureness and with their utmost strength. They employed cavalry only to feel out the positions of the Allies along the whole line.

Two days ago the general advance began along both banks of the river in great strength toward Brussels. Further south the Germans have pushed in with similar irresistible force along the line from Dinant and Giveton, on the Meuse, to Neufchateau. The advance has been carried on with thoroughness and decision along the whole line.

It is not only a matter of time, but of the situation.

Have Strong Defenses.

The situation is big enough. It is bigger than history has ever known, but it is simple.

The allied commanders must have well-settled plans by this time for dealing with it. The arrest of the German advance for a fortnight has given them full opportunity.

For the large force they now have in Belgium there are several very strong lines of defense, curving backward from Antwerp, behind Brussels, and around again to Namur.

The Germans as they advance more deeply within such a curve must at least separate their army north of the Meuse from their army in the department of Ardennes, in Northern France.

Part of the great conflict may soon range across the actual field of Waterloo.

Near French Border.

The advance columns of the German army marching through Belgium are now only twenty miles from the French border.

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